

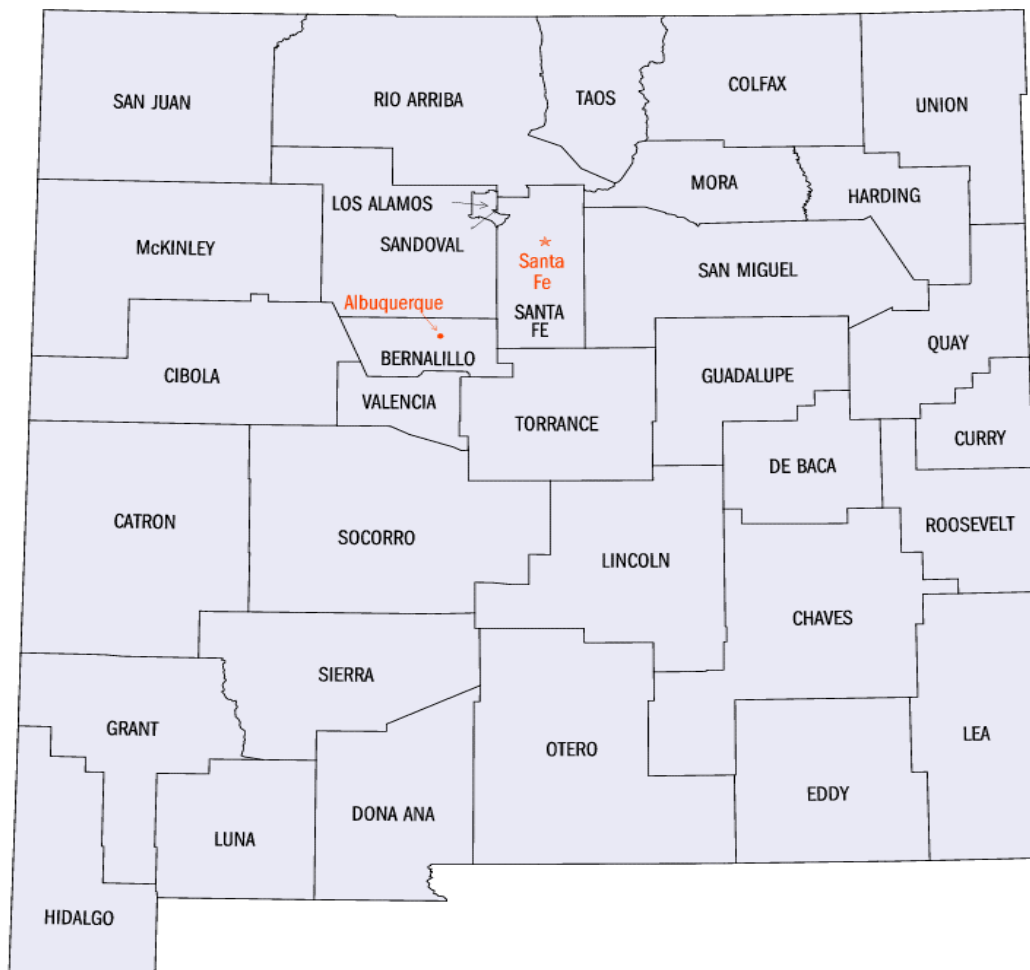
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of New Mexico

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

January 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **New Mexico**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 1,829,146 (2001 estimate); 1,819,046 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 44.7% white; 1.7% black/African American; 8.9% American Indian/Alaska Native; 1.0% Asian; 0.1% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2% other; 1.4% two or more races; 42.1% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

### **Politics**

- Governor: Bill Richardson<sup>2</sup>
- Lt. Governor: Diane Denish<sup>3</sup>
- Attorney General: Patricia A. Madrid<sup>4</sup>
- Secretary Of State: Rebecca Vigil- Giron<sup>5</sup>
- U.S. Senate: Jeff Bingaman (D), Pete Domenici (R)<sup>6</sup>
- U.S. Representatives: Heather Wilson (R), Steve Pearce (R), Tom Udall (D)<sup>7</sup>
- Capital: Santa Fe<sup>8</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>9</sup>  
Designated in 1990, the Southwest Border HIDTA/New Mexico Partnership is responsible for the following counties in New Mexico: Bernalillo, Hidalgo, Grant, Luna, Dona Ana, Eddy, Lea, Otero, Chaves, Lincoln, San Juan, Santa Fe and Rio Arriba. In addition to these thirteen counties, the New Mexico Partnership region also encompasses four ports of entry and approximately 180 miles of international border shared with Mexico.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in New Mexico:<sup>10</sup>
  - FY 2002: no New Mexico grantees
  - FY 2001:
    - \$100,000 to the City of Las Cruces/Weed and Seed Steering Committee, Las Cruces
    - \$100,000 to Pojoaque Valley School District/Safe and Drug-Free Schools Advisory Coalition, Santa Fe
    - \$100,000 to Southern New Mexico Human Development, Inc., Las Cruces
  - FY 2000:
    - \$100,000 to Rio Arriba Family Care Network, Espanola
    - \$64,940 to Las Vegas Substance Abuse Prevention Council, Las Vegas
  - FY 1999:
    - \$100,000 to Dona Ana County, Las Cruces
    - \$99,770 to Hands Across Cultures Corporation, Espanola
    - \$99,969 to New Mexico Advocates for Children and Families, Albuquerque

- FY 1998:
  - \$100,000 to National Indian Youth Leadership Development Project, Inc., Gallup
  - \$62,831 to North Central Community-Based Services, Inc., Chama
  - \$99,702 to San Juan County Partnership, Inc., Farmington
  - \$55,272 to Santa Fe Community Partnership for Substance Abuse Prevention, Santa Fe
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>11</sup>

Three New Mexico sites have been officially recognized and received Federal funding as Weed and Seed sites: Albuquerque, Laguna Pueblo, and Las Cruces.
- FY 2001/2002 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Formula and Discretionary Grant Summary for New Mexico:<sup>12</sup>
  - Formula Funding - \$11,495,424
    - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$8,570,852
    - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$2,239,672
    - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$300,000
    - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$384,900
  - Discretionary Funding - \$2,623,108.24
    - Mental Health - \$1,727,242
    - Substance Prevention - \$890,890
    - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$4,976.24
  - Total Mental Health Funds: \$4,651,814
  - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$9,466,718.24
  - Total SAMHSA Funds for New Mexico: \$14,118,532.24
- FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to New Mexico: \$3,907,473<sup>13</sup>
- FY 2002 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount awarded to New Mexico: \$467,961<sup>14</sup>
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Discretionary Grant recipients in New Mexico:<sup>15</sup>
  - \$157,139 to the Judicial District Court/Juvenile Drug Court, Alamogordo (drug court enhancement grant)
  - \$497,750 to the Thirteenth Judicial District/Valencia County District Court, Los Lunas (drug court implementation grant)
- There was one New Mexico recipient of the FY 2002 funding available from the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to fight methamphetamine. The Eddy County Sheriff's Office received \$222,222 in funding.<sup>16</sup>
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Federally-Assisted Low Income Drug Elimination grants received in New Mexico:<sup>17</sup>
  - \$125,000 to the Sunset Non-Profit Housing Association/St. Anthony Plaza Apartments, Albuquerque

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- As of June 30, 2002, the New Mexico State Police Narcotics Section had made 668 arrests during the fiscal year.<sup>18</sup>

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) made 621 drug violation arrests in New Mexico.<sup>19</sup>

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, New Mexico, 1997-2001

Year	Arrests
1997	523
1998	572
1999	698
2000	607
2001	621

- During 2001, there were 3,813 State and local arrests for drug violations in New Mexico.<sup>20</sup>

Number of Arrests, New Mexico, 2001

Offense	Under 18	All Ages
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	3	50
Forcible rape	4	74
Robbery	42	292
Aggravated assault	284	1,851
Burglary	207	728
Larceny-theft	1,202	3,695
Motor vehicle theft	85	249
Arson	16	24
Drug abuse violations	790	3,813
Driving under the influence	141	6,768
Liquor laws	1,060	2,748
Drunkenness	38	1,503

- In Albuquerque and other urban areas of New Mexico, violence is often associated with drug-related gang activity. There are approximately 680 gangs with 13,800 members in New Mexico. Many of these gangs are involved in drug-related activities.<sup>21</sup>
- Data collected from Albuquerque adult arrestees in 2001 indicate that 63.8% of adult male and 66.2% of adult female arrestees tested positive for an illegal drug at arrest.<sup>22</sup>

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Albuquerque, 2001

Drug Type	Males	Females
Cocaine	36.7%	46.2%
Opiates	16.0	18.5
Marijuana	37.9	24.6
Methamphetamine	9.5	4.6
PCP	0.0	0.0
Any of the above drugs	63.8	66.2
Multiple drugs	28.0	26.2

- Over fifty percent of the Albuquerque adult male arrestees reported using marijuana in the past year. Among the male arrestees who reported past year use of marijuana, the average number of days the substance was used in the past month was 10.8 days.<sup>23</sup>

Past Drug Use, Adult Male Arrestees, Albuquerque, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth-amphet.	Opiates
Past 7 days	17.7%	11.8%	36.7%	9.0%	12.5%
Past 30 days	21.3%	18.0%	43.1%	13.1%	14.2%
Past year	26.8%	24.2%	51.1%	16.5%	16.7%
Avg. # of days used in month	8.4	4.9	10.8	6.7	12.5

- Nearly 45% of adult female arrestees reported using marijuana in the past year.<sup>24</sup>

Past Drug Use, Adult Female Arrestees, Albuquerque, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth-amphet.	Opiates
Past 7 days	35.7%	5.8%	12.3%	2.9%	20.6%
Past 30 days	39.4%	15.9%	38.6%	8.8%	20.6%
Past year	47.3%	23.3%	44.6%	17.6%	24.7%
Avg. # of days used in month	10.9	3.7	9.4	6.3	11.9

- During 1999, 63.9% of adult male arrestees and 73.9% of adult female arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrests. Approximately 78% of the males and 93% of the females who committed drug offenses tested positive for drugs.<sup>25</sup>

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, by Offense, Albuquerque, 1999

Offense	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	40.4%	22.7%	36.7%	27.3%	4.6%	0.0%	58.7%	50.0%
Property	53.4	75.6	42.9	29.3	2.3	12.2	72.2	85.4
Drug	54.2	88.4	38.9	34.9	5.6	7.0	77.8	93.0
Sales	58.3	83.3	25.0	27.8	0.0	11.1	75.0	88.9
Possession	54.1	92.3	41.0	38.5	6.6	3.8	78.7	96.2
Other offense	41.1	52.9	35.1	22.8	5.9	10.3	62.6	73.5

## Drugs

- Cocaine

Local law enforcement authorities in New Mexico consistently rank cocaine and crack cocaine use as their number one drug problem. Crack cocaine is readily available throughout the State, but is most commonly found in urban areas. The majority of the crack found in New Mexico comes from powder cocaine supplied by Mexican drug trafficking organizations to local crack distributors who convert the

powder cocaine into crack.<sup>26</sup> Powder cocaine prices range from \$800 to \$1,400 per ounce in Albuquerque and \$500-\$900 per ounce in Las Cruces.<sup>27</sup>

Cocaine Prices and Purity, Albuquerque and Las Cruces, 2001

	Price/Ounce	Purity
Powder cocaine		
Albuquerque	\$800-\$1,400	80-95%
Las Cruces	\$500-\$900	29-77%
Crack cocaine		
Albuquerque	\$600-\$1,000	Not available
Las Cruces	\$900	56-61%

➤ Heroin

Heroin availability has shown a steady increase in New Mexico over the last five years.<sup>28</sup> While Mexican black tar heroin is the most readily available type in New Mexico, Mexican brown powdered heroin is also available. Heroin is typically less expensive in areas of New Mexico that are along the Southwest border. Mexican heroin prices in Albuquerque are as follows: \$40,000 per kilogram, \$1,200-\$2,900 per ounce, and \$120-\$180 per gram. Mexican heroin prices in Las Cruces are \$1,500-\$2,000 per ounce. Heroin purity in Albuquerque typically exceeds 70%. In Las Cruces, heroin purity levels range from 39-87%.<sup>29</sup>

➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is the most readily available and commonly abused drug in New Mexico. The majority of the marijuana found in the State is produced in Mexico. However, cannabis is also cultivated in the State by local independent growers. Marijuana is typically less expensive in urban areas and areas along the border. For example, the price of marijuana averages \$350 per pound in Las Cruces and \$400 per pound in Albuquerque, while in rural Catron County, marijuana can cost as much as \$1,500 per pound.<sup>30</sup>

➤ Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an increasing drug threat to New Mexico. Law enforcement officials report that while most of the methamphetamine available in the State originates in Mexico, there is an increase in availability of locally produced methamphetamine. The perception by some users that methamphetamine is not as dangerous as cocaine or heroin has led some people to begin using meth instead of other substances. Methamphetamine sells for \$60 per gram and \$900-\$1,200 per ounce in Albuquerque. In Las Cruces, methamphetamine is available for \$40-\$80 per gram and \$800-\$1,000 per ounce. Purity levels average 80% in Albuquerque and range between 26% and 99% pure in Las Cruces.<sup>31</sup>

➤ Club Drugs

MDMA, Ketamine, LSD, and GHB are all available throughout New Mexico, primarily in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Rave parties are frequently held in the area, often in remote locations on U.S. Forest Service lands.<sup>32</sup> The availability of MDMA in New Mexico has increased near college campuses, in urban areas, and in some locations near the border. MDMA tablets sell for \$11 at the wholesale level and \$25

at the retail level. The use of LSD as a club drug has increased slightly in New Mexico. The LSD wholesale price is \$250 per 100 dosage units.<sup>33</sup>

➤ **Other Drugs**

Psilocybin mushrooms are available and abused in some areas of New Mexico. Mushrooms from California are available for approximately \$900 per pound.<sup>34</sup> The diversion of prescription drugs is a significant issue faced by New Mexico law enforcement. Illegal or improper prescription practices are the primary means for illegally obtaining prescription substances. New Mexico recently became one of the few states to grant prescribing authority to psychologists who have no medical or pharmaceutical training.<sup>35</sup>

- According to 1999-2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, approximately 40% of New Mexico citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.<sup>36</sup>

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, New Mexico, 1999-2000 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	11.83%	16.12%	4.67%	7.13%
Past month use of marijuana	9.52	15.15	3.60	5.93
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.83	5.81	1.94	2.83
Past year cocaine use	3.19	7.33	1.84	2.77
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	30.92	29.56	43.42	39.99

- According to 2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1.25% of New Mexico citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.<sup>37</sup>

Percent of Citizens Reporting Dependence, New Mexico, 2000

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.82%	2.48%	0.77%	1.25%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	5.33	5.24	1.02	2.12
Alcohol dependence	3.85	5.07	2.28	2.86
Alcohol dependence or abuse	8.29	15.46	4.52	6.51
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	10.59	18.61	5.46	7.92

## Juveniles

- It is estimated that 14,660 New Mexico youth ages 12 through 17 are dependent on alcohol or drugs.<sup>38</sup>
- In the fall of 2001, high schools from 62 New Mexico school districts participated in the first New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). Nearly 29% (28.9%) of the students surveyed as part of YRRS reported first using marijuana at age 13 or younger.<sup>39</sup>
- Approximately 16% of the high school students ages 18 and older reported using marijuana 20 or more days within the past month.<sup>40</sup>

Number of Days Marijuana Used in Past Month, by Age, New Mexico, 2001

Days	<= 15 years	16 years	17 years	>= 18 years
O days	73.0%	68.8%	68.2%	64.1%
1-5 days	15.4	13.3	16.4	12.1
6-19 days	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.9
20 + days	4.2	9.0	7.6	16.0

- Additional results of the YRRS showing past month behaviors:<sup>41</sup>
  - 6.2% reported past month cocaine use
  - 4.5% reported past month inhalant use
  - 8.2% reported past month hallucinogen use (includes LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mescaline, and mushrooms)
  - 9% reported past month use of marijuana on school property
- Approximately 38.6% of the students reported using marijuana at least once during the past year.<sup>42</sup>

Number of Days Marijuana Used in Past Year, by Age, New Mexico, 2001

Days	<= 15 years	16 years	17 years	>= 18 years
O days	65.3%	56.6%	56.9%	55.7%
1-5 days	16.3	19.9	20.8	17.6
6-19 days	9.0	9.0	8.3	9.5
20 + days	8.0	12.9	11.6	17.2

- Additional results of the YRRS showing past year behaviors:
  - 27.2% reported being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property
  - 7.9% reported past year cocaine use
  - 4.9% reported past year inhalant use
  - 1% reported past year heroin use
  - 5.2% reported past year methamphetamine use
  - 11.8% reported past year hallucinogen use
- Approximately 84% of the students reported that adults in their community would think it is wrong or very wrong for juveniles to use marijuana. Ninety percent of the students reported that their parents would feel it is wrong or very wrong for them to use marijuana. Approximately 63% of the students felt that it would be wrong or very wrong for others their age to use marijuana.<sup>43</sup>
- Sixty-seven percent of students reported that it would be “very” to “sort of” easy to get marijuana; 34% said it would be “very” to “sort of” easy to obtain cocaine, LSD, or methamphetamine; and 38% said it would be “very” to “sort of” easy to obtain hallucinogens.<sup>44</sup>
- Approximately 39% of the students surveyed in 2001 reported that people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice. Seventy-two percent feel that people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly.<sup>45</sup>
- Among New Mexico high school students surveyed in 1999 as part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance survey, 53.5% reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime.<sup>46</sup>

Percent of High School Students Reporting Drug Use, New Mexico, 1999

Drug Used	Males	Females	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	54.2%	52.7%	53.5%
Current marijuana use	30.9	31.4	31.2
Lifetime cocaine use	16.6	17.7	17.2
Current cocaine use	7.1	9.8	8.5
Lifetime inhalant use	20.4	18.5	19.5
Current inhalant use	6.6	6.1	6.5
Lifetime heroin use	3.8	6.4	5.1
Lifetime methamphetamine use	16.9	13.3	15.3
Lifetime illegal steroid use	4.5	7.2	5.9
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	3.6	5.4	4.5
Tried marijuana before age 13	16.4	23.0	19.6

### Enforcement

- Southwest Border HIDTA/New Mexico Partnership initiatives include:<sup>47</sup>
  - New Mexico DEA HIDTA Task Force: This initiative is made up of two task forces (in Albuquerque and Las Cruces) that focus on interdiction and investigation of major, secondary, and local drug trafficking organizations.
  - Operation Up-the-Ladder: This multi-agency task force and full-time District Attorneys work together focusing on disrupting cross-border drug smuggling through interdiction, targeting management-level members of drug trafficking organizations, and asset seizures.
  - Southwestern New Mexico Task Force: This collocated, multi-agency task force conducts long-term investigations targeting regional, national, and international drug trafficking organizations that operate in Luna, Hidalgo, and Grant Counties.
- As of October 31, 2001, there were 4,294 full-time law enforcement employees in New Mexico.<sup>48</sup>

### Trafficking and Seizures

- New Mexico's proximity to Mexico, as well as its topography, makes it vulnerable to drug smuggling.<sup>49</sup>
- Most of the New Mexico/Mexico border area is open desert, barren and generally uninhabited offering drug smugglers easy access into the United States and to major interstate highways. Also, the areas between the ports of entry offer favorable conditions of smuggling alternatives.<sup>50</sup>
- Drug traffickers are increasingly exploiting the NAFTA provisions, which brought about significant increases in commercial trade.<sup>51</sup> Since NAFTA went into effect in 1994, cross-border commercial truck traffic has increased 170% along the Southwest Border.<sup>52</sup>
- Freight trains and commercial motor vehicle carriers which cross the Texas/New Mexico and Mexican borders, travel through New Mexico and are frequently used by major Mexican drug trafficking organizations to transport drugs into the United States.<sup>53</sup>

- Cocaine is being transported through New Mexico by Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) at an increasing rate.<sup>54</sup>
- The majority of the heroin seized in New Mexico is brown or black tar Mexican heroin.<sup>55</sup>
- Most of the methamphetamine seized in New Mexico originates in Mexico but arrives in the State via Los Angeles or Phoenix.<sup>56</sup>
- The majority of New Mexico seizures involving club drugs originate in the Los Angeles or Phoenix areas and are headed for the East Coast.<sup>57</sup>
- Prescription drug smuggling from Mexico, where the prescriptions can be legally purchased, contributes to the illegal distribution of prescription medications in the State.<sup>58</sup>
- New Mexico Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTF) seized nearly 154,000 grams of cocaine during FY 2001.<sup>59</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized by MJTF, Selected Drugs, New Mexico, FY 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized
Cocaine	153,942.86 grams
Crack cocaine	1,861.04 grams
Heroin	3,162.47 grams
Loritab	207 dosage units
Marijuana	16,490.56 pounds
Amphetamine/methamphetamine	115,415.56 grams
Oxycodone	87.5 dosage units
Ecstasy	6,595 dosage units
Ritalin	50 dosage units

- Currency valued at \$2,149,948.67 was seized by MJTF in 172 cases during FY 2001.<sup>60</sup>

Assets Seized and Forfeited by MJTF Activities, New Mexico, FY 2001

Item Seized/Forfeited	Assets Seized		Assets Forfeited	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Vehicles	125	\$855,848.00	48	\$114,236.09
Currency	172	2,149,948.67	48	385,248.25
Miscellaneous	39	7,225.00	13	5,600.00
Paraphernalia	233	1,219.00	-	-
Real property	16	143,550.00	6	550.00
Weapons	202	47,850.00	45	12,200.00
Total	787	3,205,640.67	160	517,834.34

- The New Mexico State Police (NMSP) seized 111,643 grams of cocaine during FY 2001.<sup>61</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized by NMSP, New Mexico, FY 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized
Cocaine	111,643 grams
Crack	125 grams
Heroin	623 grams
Marijuana	7,547 pounds
Amphetamine/methamphetamine	69,034 grams
Prescription	130 dosage units

- During 2001, Federal agencies seized more than 52,000 kilograms of marijuana in New Mexico.<sup>62</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, New Mexico, 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized (in kilograms)
Cocaine	374.0
Heroin	6.1
Methamphetamine	31.0
Marijuana	52,018.0

- During 2001, there were 6,310 cultivated marijuana plants eradicated in New Mexico under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.<sup>63</sup>

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated/Seized, New Mexico, 2001

Type of Plant Seized	Number of Plants
Outdoor plots eradicated	13
Outdoor cultivated plants eradicated	4,784
Indoor grows seized	9
Indoor plants eradicated	1,526
Total cultivated plants eradicated	6,310

- There were 86 methamphetamine laboratories seized by law enforcement officials in New Mexico during 2001.<sup>64</sup>

Number of Methamphetamine Labs Seized, New Mexico, 1996-2001

Year	Labs Seized
1996	7
1997	9
1998	29
1999	47
2000	50
2001	86

- During FY 2000, the U.S. Customs Service seized approximately 63,000 pounds of illegal drugs at New Mexico's Columbus and Santa Teresa Ports of Entry.<sup>65</sup>

Customs Drug Seizures at Ports of Entry (in Pounds), New Mexico, FY 1998-FY 2000

Drug Seized	Port Columbus			Port Santa Teresa		
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Cocaine	131	2	5	55	318	9
Heroin	2	0	16	5	1	1
Methamphetamine	0	1	0	21	0	0
Marijuana	27,397	30,829	45,572	6,558	6,193	17,223

### Courts

#### ➤ Drug Courts<sup>66</sup>

As of January 8, 2003, there were 35 drug courts in New Mexico that were either already in existence or were being planned. Sixteen of the drug courts have been operating for more than two years, thirteen have recently been implemented, and six are being planned.

#### ➤ During FY 2001, 48% of the Federally-sentenced defendants in New Mexico were charged with a drug offense. Nearly 62% of the drug cases involved marijuana.<sup>67</sup>

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, New Mexico, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Marijuana	399	61.7%
Methamphetamine	91	14.1
Powder cocaine	75	11.6
Crack	46	7.1
Heroin	26	4.0
Other	10	1.5

### Corrections

- It is estimated that approximately 3,047 individuals in New Mexico's jails and prisons have substance use disorders.<sup>68</sup>
- At yearend 2001, there were 5,668 prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities in New Mexico. This is an increase over the 5,342 inmates at yearend 2000.<sup>69</sup>
- Some of the treatment options available in New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) facilities include the following:<sup>70</sup>
  - Therapeutic communities: This is a long-term intensive residential treatment program inmates participate in while incarcerated. This program is designed to promote recovery skills, personal responsibility, and pro-social community participation.
  - Outpatient group treatment: This program is made up of a series of psychoeducational groups lasting from 8-12 weeks. These groups educate inmates on the nature of addiction and the skills needed for recovery and relapse prevention.
  - Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous: Volunteers from the community who have experienced recovery facilitate 12-step meetings, serve as sponsors for recovering inmates, and help paroling inmates attend their first recovery meetings when released.

- During FY 2000, NMCD dedicated more than 10% of prison bed space to therapeutic communities (TC). Approximately 540 inmates participate annually in TC residential treatment programs. An average of 240 inmates participated monthly in outpatient groups.<sup>71</sup>
- During FY 2000, approximately 17,450 drug tests were conducted on community corrections participants statewide. 91.5% of the participants tested negative.<sup>72</sup>
- During 2001, the number of adults on probation in New Mexico decreased 1.2%, from 10,461 on January 1 to 10,335 on December 31.<sup>73</sup>
- The adult parole population increased 4.3% during 2001, from 1,670 on January 1 to 1,742 on December 31.<sup>74</sup>

### **Consequences of Use**

- During 2001, there were 247 drug caused deaths throughout New Mexico reported by the Office of Medical Investigator.<sup>75</sup> This is down from the 261 drug caused deaths reported in 2000.<sup>76</sup> In 1999, there were 259 drug caused deaths.<sup>77</sup>
- Narcotics were present in 193 of the drug caused deaths during 2001.<sup>78</sup>

Drugs Present in Decedent, Selected Drugs, New Mexico, 1999-2001

<b>Drug Type</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Alcohol	78	68	46
Anti-depressants	51	56	57
Barbiturate	6	9	14
Cannabinoids (Marijuana, THC)	3	9	3
Tranquilizers	56	73	74
Narcotics – total	225	228	193
Heroin	2	2	11
Hydrocodone	3	6	11
Methadone	32	25	27
Morphine	132	132	81
Opiates	6	2	9
Oxycodone	10	13	20
Sedatives	2	8	4
Stimulants – total	127	94	87
Cocaine	109	81	68
Methamphetamine	10	7	10
Total drug caused deaths	259	261	247

### **Treatment**

- During 2001, there were 5,183 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in New Mexico (treatment data broken down by drug type is not available).<sup>79</sup>

## Sources

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov/>
- <sup>2</sup> New Mexico Governor Web site: <http://www.governor.state.nm.us/>
- <sup>3</sup> New Mexico Lt. Governor Web site: <http://www.governor.state.nm.us/lrgov/>
- <sup>4</sup> New Mexico Attorney General Web site: <http://www.ago.state.nm.us/>
- <sup>5</sup> New Mexico Secretary of State Web site: <http://www.sos.state.nm.us/>
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov/>
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The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse  
PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-666-3332  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
[ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)

